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The Monroe Doctrine and the Great War. By Arnold Bennett Hall.
Chicago: A. G. McClurg & Co. 1920. pp. 177 (no index). 75c.

In purpose and plan of treatment, this small analytic volume is similar to the recent volume of Dr. J. H. Latané on "From Isolation to Leadership" which appeared in 1918. The chief aim is to show that the basic principle of the American historic policy is essentially akin to the policy of the proposed League of Nations. He has presented briefly and in simple form the essential facts of the foundation (Ch. I), formulation (Ch. II), and evolution of the Monroe Doctrine and the main relations of the doctrine to present international problems of peace and world policy. Following the two chapters (III and IV) tracing the evolution of the doctrine, are a chapter on "The Pacific and the Far East" (Ch. V) and another on "Dollar Diplomacy and the Caribbean" (Ch. VI). Three concluding chapters (VII, VIII, and IX)—treating successively the enforcement of the doctrine, its relation to the problems of the World War and the proposed League of Nations, and its future—are most important in presenting the chief aim of the author.

Dr. Hall recommends the example of Monroe's constructive statesmanship in reformulating the expression of established foreign policies (of self-defense) to meet new specific needs, and he concludes that the underlying principle of the "evolving policy of the Monroe doctrine," whatever name may be applied to it, will continue a vital force in grappling with perils that bar the path of national progress. Recognizing recent changes in European conditions, and especially the recent growth of economic imperialism which may induce the United States to enter into imperialistic rivalries as one of the aggressive competitors for the world's markets, he declares that future adherence to the doctrine (under the new conditions of stress and strain) will necessitate extensive preparation for the enforcement of American national policy against some possible and logical European alliance or concert of Powers which he thinks may be formed if America should refuse to become a member of the League of Nations. Doubting whether the American policy can be successfully enforced hereafter by the four previously suggested methods—by moral and diplomatic force, or by legal and judicial remedies of international law and arbitration, or by military power of the United States, or by a defensive Pan-American (or partially Pan-American) policy—

he presents as the best hope of security the League of Nations idea which was adopted by the Paris Conference.

This League, or disentangling association of nations, he regards as the logical conclusion of the recent war, in which America fought to end war and through which she at last realized the disappearance of her isolation and recognized larger international obligations which she cannot consistently avoid; and he believes it can be arranged through peaceful adjustment to secure to each nation a fair share of commercial opportunity and to the American republic adequate protection against improper intervention. After considering the arguments of opponents to the League, he concludes that the League seems the only means available for America to avoid another scourge of war, and that the details of this new effort at self-defense may be arranged to avoid conflict with America's established doctrine of self-defense and to voice the aspirations of American democracy.

Professor Hall's brief, timely volume, avoiding tiresome details but summarizing a large mass of facts, is readable and interesting and should prove useful in stimulating busy Americans to obtain a broader view of American foreign policy.

J. M. CALLAHAN.

Diplomacia Universitaria Americana. Argentina en el Brasil. Ciclo de Conferencias. Derecho Internacional. Política Internacional. Historia Diplomática. By José León Suárez, Academician and Professor in the University of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres: Imprenta Escoffier, Caracciolo y Cia. 1919.

In this volume, containing no less than six hundred solid pages of reading matter, Professor Suárez, of Argentina, has presented to the Spanish-reading public a series of lectures, delivered by himself, on different occasions in 1918, at the law schools and bar and historical associations, and some other centers of learning of Rio Janeiro, Bello Horizonte and São Paulo, Brazil, as well as in the University of Montevideo. The lectures are on different topics of more or less interest to the average student of international relations, especially as viewed from the point of view of Argentina.

In the first of these lectures, which was delivered before the Faculty of Legal and Social Sciences of Rio Janeiro, on the Argentino-Bra-